









31 JUL 1911

Supplement  
TO  
The Journal  
OF THE  
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

VOL. XVIII. No. 4. JULY, 1911.

REPORT  
ON THE  
WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

BY  
M. LE MARQUIS CAPPELLI,  
*President of the Institute.*



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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF  
AGRICULTURE

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- No. 1.—REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN  
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THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE was founded at Rome in 1905 with the co-operation of the Governments of most of the principal countries of the world. Since that time the Institute has been organised on an effective basis, and is now doing most useful work, with which agriculturists in this country would do well to make themselves acquainted.

The Annual Report of the President of the Institute, which forms the subject of the present Supplement, describes the progress made in 1910, and forms a continuation of the Report which was issued as a Supplement to this Journal in April, 1910.

The earlier history of the Institute will be found in certain Parliamentary Publications [Cd. 2958, price 1s. 7d., Cd. 4727, price 9½d., and Cd. 5339, price 11½d.], which can be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES,

4, WHITEHALL PLACE,

LONDON, S.W.

*July, 1911.*





# INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1911.

REPORT TO THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF  
THE INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1910, BY M. LE MARQUIS  
CAPPELLI, *President of the Institute.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you an account of the progress of our Institute during the 17 months which have elapsed since the last meeting of the Assembly in December, 1909.

During this time, Algeria has been added to the countries adhering to the Institute, and we have been informed through diplomatic channels that Paraguay has voted the necessary funds for this purpose, although its formal adhesion has not yet been communicated to us. There are thus 48 States—and there will shortly be 49—which are represented in our Institute. It is not necessary to tell you that this number, which is much larger than that of the adherents to any of the other International Institutes, shows what an interest the Governments of the various countries take in our work. This is a source of encouragement, but at the same time it imposes on us a heavy load of responsibility.

At the commencement of the year 1910, the former President, Count Faina, sent in his resignation. The Permanent Committee, in order to express their obligations to the man who from the commencement had devoted all his abilities to the work of the Institute, appointed him Honorary President, although this title and this honour had not been contemplated in our Statutes. It seemed opportune to honour Count Faina in a special manner. As President of the Italian Commission he had undertaken the organisation of the Rome Conference;



he was a member, and one of the most influential members, of this Conference; he was President of the Royal Commission, which made all the arrangements for the first meeting of the Permanent Committee and also for the erection of this building. Finally, he was President of the Institute during the period of organisation, and his services have well deserved our most grateful recognition.

Almost at the same time as the President, the Secretary-General and the Heads of the Statistical and Economic Divisions also sent in their resignations. These resignations caused a feeling of uneasiness, and the Permanent Committee devoted, and successfully devoted, all its energies to overcoming the difficulty without injury to the Institute.

Since the 1st January, 1910, the Permanent Committee has held twenty-one meetings. The Sub-Committees have held forty-one, without reckoning the numerous meetings of the sub-Committee of Accounts, which is composed of the President and of two members of the first Sub-Committee.

At one of the first meetings presided over by the new President a proposal to appoint a Committee to re-examine the Regulations and to suggest modifications therein was made from several sources. The Committee held many meetings, and numerous modifications were proposed, both by the Committee as a whole, and also by several of its members, in accordance with their powers under the existing Regulations. Before further action, however, an interval of at least three months is prescribed, and during this time the Institute began a new life. Its labours multiplied, as will be seen below, and the increase in the work of the Permanent Committee and of the Bureaux was such as to suggest that it would be prudent to await the experience gained by practice before proceeding to a reform of the Regulations in regard to which the necessary data were not yet available.

The examination of this question was resumed before the meeting of this Assembly, and it is proposed to submit to you some modifications in Section 2, which is your special province. If you are pleased to approve of them, the Permanent Committee will cautiously and experimentally make the necessary changes in Sections 3 and 4, with the object of bringing the Regulations into agreement with the



moral and material growth of the Institute. Regulations ought to aid and control the development of an Institution, but never to form an obstacle to its progress.

I can without difficulty explain to you the fundamental idea of the changes which we propose in Section 2.

The activity of our technical Bureaux has become very great during these latter months, and will become more intense still in the future, as I shall have the honour to show you later on in this Report. An enormous mass of work has to be done with precision and regularity, generally in a very short period of time, and this work cannot reasonably be expected from a General Assembly. The Permanent Committee must always furnish the ideas which lie behind this work, and must keep it under their constant control; but they must leave to the Bureaux and to their Chief—the Secretary-General—the actual execution of those ideas, and must provide them with suitable powers.

The Secretary-General in his turn ought to be responsible to the Permanent Committee for the carrying out of the work. By this means we shall eliminate the uncertainties, and avoid the obstacles, which are the fatal consequences of a confusion of responsibility; and the organisation of the Institute will gain both in strength and in adaptability.

The other alteration that we propose to submit to you relates to the separation into two parts of the second Bureau. According to Article 16, there is to be one Bureau only for Statistics, Agricultural Intelligence, and Plant Diseases. The work of this Bureau is disproportionate and unduly heavy. Thus in practice it has been found necessary to have a Bureau for Statistics and another for Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases. This was the more necessary because the knowledge required by the staff of the two divisions was different. We ask you, therefore, to be pleased to approve of this separation, which experience has shown to be indispensable.

#### WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

I will now proceed to deal with the technical work commenced since the last Assembly, the objects which have been



kept in view, and the selection of the staff by the Permanent Committee.

The objects are clearly indicated by a happy phrase of the Rome Convention, which says that the Institute shall "collect, elaborate, and publish, with as little delay as possible, statistical, technical, and economic information relating to the cultivation of the soil and to agricultural products."

The division of the work into three as foreshadowed in this article corresponds perfectly to scientific theory. One of the objects of our Institute is to enlighten the agricultural world upon the statistics of production, upon the commerce and prices of the principal products, so that agriculturists shall not become the prey of unwarrantable speculation. This is not its only object, however; if it were, it would have been sufficient to establish an International Bureau of Agricultural Statistics in place of this great International Institute of Agriculture. Proceeding on this basis, therefore, we have established, in addition to a Bulletin of Statistics, a Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and of Plant Diseases and a Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE AND PLANT DISEASES.

The Permanent Committee has insisted that the Bulletin of this Bureau should concern itself only with matters which are absolutely new, important, and indicative of progress. In accordance with this principle, it has not sanctioned a proposal to issue a technical bulletin arranged according to countries, although it appreciated the advantages which such an arrangement would have offered. During the holidays, the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases had prepared a publication dealing with the United Kingdom, the first of a series which, issued at short intervals, would have dealt successively with all countries. The Permanent Committee considered that to deal with all the countries of the world would have occupied several years, and that this species of encyclopædia on a geographical basis would not then have been in conformity with the objects of the Institute, which are to supply information without delay to the agri-

cultural world on all matters which are of interest. We have consequently put on one side the publication already prepared, and have commenced the Bulletin with which you are acquainted, which, in addition to information received from the Governments, contains, properly classified, everything that is important in the agricultural periodicals and especially in the publications of Laboratories and Experimental Stations. The Institute probably receives, and, what is more, examines, a greater number of agricultural periodicals than any other institution in the world; and this monthly voyage, as it were, round the earth, passing in review all forms of cultivation and noticing all new ideas relating to agriculture, has an exceptional interest to all those who are engaged in agriculture, and forms a great stimulant to progress.

The Governments would be doing something very useful to the agriculturists of all countries, as well as to their Experimental Stations, if they required the latter to inform us as quickly as possible of the results of their labours. These Stations and Laboratories would find in the Bulletin of the Institute the world-wide publicity which they seek for in vain elsewhere. Obviously we could only give this publicity to the works of Stations whose scientific standing was guaranteed by the Governments. These Stations brought into contact with one another through the medium of our Institute could without losing any of their liberty co-ordinate the experiments they had made on different soils and in different climates.

Professor Giglioli, the head of this Bureau, sent in his resignation at the end of the year. He did not wish to give up his Chair at the University of Pisa, and was, moreover, prevented from doing so by family reasons. He has agreed, however, to continue his connection with the Bureau until the appointment of a new Chief.

In addition to the Bulletin, we have been engaged in this Bureau in collecting, in accordance with the desire expressed at the last Assembly, information relating to the protection of birds and to the institutions which exist in different countries for the study and prevention of Plant Diseases. We have also collected information relating to Dry Farming, upon which M. de Miklos, Delegate of Hungary, will present



to you a Report, and also as to the method of combating Dodder, which will be dealt with in the Report of Professor Cuboni. When the Permanent Committee decides to undertake inquiries into insurance against hail, it is proposed to deal also with the agricultural meteorological service in general. Our illustrious Vice-President, M. Louis Dop, will present a Report on this subject, in regard to which the Bureau has also collected much information.

#### BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The work falling to this Office has been difficult and complex. To begin with, reviews and other periodical publications dealing with the questions studied by the Bureau, *e.g.*, co-operation, insurance, agricultural credit and wages, had to be obtained, as the Institute possessed only a small number of these publications last summer. Communications were then opened with the Governments of different countries and with Associations in order to obtain the necessary information, and on 30th September the first number of the Bulletin appeared.

The first issues contained monographs on the position of co-operation, insurance, and agricultural credit in the principal countries. This account corresponds to the method followed by the Institute with regard to statistics of production, and renders a real service to science. In fact, no similar work is in existence, and it would be difficult to find collected elsewhere the information it contains. In the case of certain countries it would be necessary to consult a large number of publications, while in the case of others it would be almost impossible to obtain exact and reliable information. That the Institute has been able to give this information, as, for example, in the case of Japan, is due to the fact that it has been supplied to us by the Governments. These monographs are really valuable, and a second edition has had to be published. The monthly bulletins now contain everything that is new and of importance as regards agriculture in these three branches of economic science.

Attempts either by legislation or by governmental action to solve the complex problem of the amelioration of the agricul-

tural classes and thus to assure social concord in any part of the world, are recorded and described in the Bulletin. Without any comment on our part, which would be contrary to the constitution of our Institute, a precise and intimate knowledge of such tentative legislation may prove a stimulant to progress, by enabling all countries to benefit from the experiments made by one.

Besides this work, which was both difficult and of some magnitude, the more so because it had to be compiled from numerous documents, the Bureau has been engaged in investigations and in collecting publications relating to statistics of co-operation and insurance against hail, questions which are purely technical and largely new. Reports will be presented to you with regard to these subjects by our colleagues, M. le Chev. de Pozzi, Austrian delegate, and M. Bolle, Belgian delegate.

#### BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Although the technical and economic Bureaux were not in existence, so to speak, a year ago, the Bureau of Statistics had already commenced work.

According to instructions given by the last Assembly a Bulletin has been published since January, 1910, but it was not until the summer that this Bulletin began to be of real interest and of practical importance. The report of my colleague, the Delegate of Germany, states the efforts which are still necessary on the part of the Governments to place the Bulletin in a position to render all the services of which it is capable. As a farmer, however, I can affirm that the Bulletin has been of practical advantage during the past summer and autumn, to those who were acquainted with the information it contained. Thus, in Italy, the bad wheat harvest did not, as is usual in such cases, produce a panic and consequently unreasonably high prices. Both producers and dealers in wheat were aware in good time that the world's crop was not so bad as our own, and as a result were able to make suitable arrangements without being obliged to derive their information from sources likely to be unduly influenced by speculation. Statistics of production, which



compel attention by reason of their direct interest, have made appreciable progress at the Institute. The Governments, however, both in the interest of their subjects and in that of commerce, must endeavour more and more to give precise and immediate information. I am glad that Brazil, China, Ecuador, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, Greece and Mexico have during last year instituted a service of agricultural statistics, or are considering methods of obtaining the information required by the Institute.

In addition, twenty-two other States have improved their statistics or considered methods of doing so. This alone, as Dr. Mueller has very justly observed, would suffice to show the utility of the Institute. With further reference to the considerable labours of this Bureau, I will say that besides the Bulletin and the Statistics of Production, it has closely investigated the statistics of stocks or reserves, and also trade statistics, which will be dealt with in the important report of M. Zabiello, Russian delegate. Statistics of prices have also been the subject of study by this Bureau; it has collected the necessary material and has begun several practical experiments to see if it is possible to obtain more precise or accurate results than those given by existing lists, for it would evidently be useless to do over again a work already in existence. It has also prepared reports on the statistics of other products (additional products) besides those which you ordered to be studied last year.

It is thus plain that the work has grown in a noteworthy manner during the period under review. At the present time we publish:—

- (1) A Monthly Bulletin of Statistics in five languages;
- (2) A Monthly Bulletin on "Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases," of 200–250 pp., in two languages;
- (3) A Monthly Bulletin on "Economic and Social Intelligence relating to Agriculture," of about 250 pp., also in two languages; and
- (4) A Weekly Bibliographical Bulletin.

In addition, an Agricultural Statistical Annual for the World will replace, with the modifications to be mentioned in the Report of Dr. Mueller, the account of the cultivated area, and vegetable and animal production which we published last year.

There will be besides in the future, as in the past, monographs which will be prescribed by the Permanent Committee as occasion arises.

Such numerous and important works could not have been contemplated without the aid of an excellent library and an expert staff animated by enthusiasm for the work of the Institute, and giving to it all its energy.

*Library.*—It has been necessary to increase the sum allotted to the Library from £1,000 to £1,600. The Governments send us a great many publications, for which the Institute is very grateful; our bulletins are also exchanged for many reviews, but this does not obviate the necessity for a considerable expenditure in order to provide the Library with all the most important books and periodicals dealing with the subjects forming the work of the Institute.

Among these latter must be specially mentioned the publications of the agricultural stations and laboratories and those of the large co-operative societies and associations.

At present, our collection of special reviews and periodicals is one of the most important in the world. It numbers more than 1,700 periodicals, and every day sees the arrival of fresh ones, so that in a short time we shall be able to say that there is no review of any importance in the whole world dealing with agriculture missing from the library. We ask the representatives of the Governments to aid us in attaining our aim by sending us all their own periodicals, and by advising us of all periodical agricultural publications which we do not get.

The position of the Library at the time of the last Assembly (11th December, 1909) and on 1st May, 1911, was as follows:—

11th Dec., 1909—Registered Documents	9,840	Reviews and Journals	420
1st May, 1911—	38,961	„	1,715
Increase ... ..	29,121	Increase ... ..	1,295

The mere possession of this large quantity of periodicals would have but a very limited value unless the contents were examined, and this work has been regularly done for several months in our different Bureaux. The really important articles are summarised; and of these summaries the principal are published in our Bulletins, or an account is kept of them for our publications.



All these extracts and summaries are from now onwards to be classified according to the rules of the International Institute at Brussels, and preserved in our card catalogues. Bibliographical cards are made out for the titles of the less important articles which may usefully be noted. In order to arrange the classification on the best basis, Mr. Otlet, the extremely competent Secretary-General of the International Bibliographical and Documentary Institute at Brussels, was kind enough to come to Rome at our request. He studied our organisation, and gave us some valuable advice, so that our recording system and our bibliographical bulletin since the commencement of the present year conform in all respects to the rules of the International Bibliographical Institute. Our bulletin can be cut up into slips, which can be used for every library kept according to the international method, and we have commenced the regular exchange of bibliographical cards with the Brussels Institute. We are thus accumulating veritable treasures of bibliographical documentation on all branches of agriculture; in a few years they will be of the greatest value.

#### THE STAFF.

The most urgent matter was to complete our staff, and then to put them to work in all the branches of the Institute. Public opinion, it must be confessed, which saw at the outset none of the advantages which had been promised, began to lose confidence in the utility of the Institute. It had to be proved that the Institute was working and rendering valuable services.

Before the serious work had begun, it was impossible to submit the staff selected to a decisive test, and since one of the regulations, which was very necessary for an international institute, prescribed that the staff should be international, it was easy in this preparatory period to ask the subsidiary question, "Where does he come from?" rather than the main question, "What is he worth?" After the departure of the three chiefs referred to above, there remained a numerous enough staff in the Bureau of Statistics, although they were

not specially selected for this service; in the other Bureaux there were only a few employees who had for the time being to await the organisation of the work.

The most urgent point was the appointment of three new chiefs in the place of those who had resigned. One danger arose, namely, that of searching in every direction and finding three excellent men who would not perhaps have possessed the desired qualities or who would not have worked well together. There would, in consequence, have been a renewed and lengthy delay before a beginning could have been made with the Institute's work, and this had to be avoided at all costs. In organising a new and complicated work, the only chances of success lie in giving it to competent men who will work together harmoniously. The Permanent Committee, at the request of the new President, who accepted the responsibility of bringing forward at the same time three new heads, appointed them as requested for one year's trial.

Almost at the same time the staff, which had been on a probationary footing for a much longer period than the six months fixed by the rules, was placed on the establishment, and when it was decided to prepare the Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases, the Permanent Committee accepted the proposal of the Chief of the Bureau to take as probationers eight editors who, by their previous record, appeared likely to become valuable employees. When the Chief of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence commenced work in June, this Bureau was also organised by appointing the necessary staff. Thus when the Permanent Committee took its holiday all the Bureaux were in working order; and, as the results prove, they worked with zeal and energy.

Our organisation, however, was far from complete. We were aware of this before, and now we are in a better position to appreciate it. The organisation presents peculiar difficulties, of which the principal is that our employees must possess sufficient scientific knowledge and at the same time know several languages—qualities which, as we all know, are rarely found together in the same person. To give a definite idea of this difficulty a statement of the publications which we receive and which must be examined is given in the appendix,



classified according to the languages in which they are written.

From this will be seen what are the languages which must be known in each of our bureaux in order that the bulk of the work may be done by ordinary editors, who, having scientific qualifications and possessing a knowledge of technical terms, are in a position to avoid bad mistakes. With regard to the languages which I will call secondary (as regards number of publications), we can have recourse to translators who, while possessing a general education, have no special knowledge of the matters dealt with in the articles which they translate. The work of these latter persons must be directed and carefully examined by a person with technical knowledge.

#### TRANSLATION BUREAU.

It has therefore been necessary to establish a Translation Bureau. This Bureau is composed of two classes of translators. One class, which answers the requirements just referred to, is instructed to read the important articles in periodicals written in languages which are not understood in the Bureau concerned. The other class is employed to make translations of articles which are to be published in our Bulletin.

Our translators are classed as "ordinary" or "extraordinary," according as they receive a fixed salary or work by the piece.

It is evident that the Institute, having varying needs as regards translation, must be able to rely upon a certain number of translators on whom it can call when circumstances necessitate it, and I may say that among the piece-work translators there are some whose services are deserving of praise. This Translation Bureau still contains some gaps, which we hope to be able to fill. It has been established for too short a time to be perfect.

Thus, as will be seen, the variety of languages presents formidable difficulties if the work is to be done in a conscientious and complete manner and a truly international service is to be established.

## THE LANGUAGES IN WHICH THE PUBLICATIONS ARE ISSUED.

The problem of languages becomes more important still when one considers the question of the languages in which our technical publications should be issued. On the one hand, it is clear that to be satisfied with issuing the publications in one single language would be equivalent to confining the work of the Institute within excessively narrow limits. In fact, this would involve the destruction of its international character and effectiveness. On the other hand, it is practically impossible to issue our publications in the languages of all the countries represented at the Institute. Moreover, this is not necessary. One must take into consideration the fact that our publications are not intended primarily for the ignorant and uncultivated inhabitants of rural districts, but for the educated classes of farmers, who will voluntarily or even involuntarily by the spread of ideas enable the smaller types of farmers to profit by them. Moreover, in countries where one of the languages that I may call universal is not spoken, the educated agriculturists know at least one of the latter. Otherwise they would not be able to maintain relations with those outside their own country, a condition which is not possible in the present state of civilisation.

Consequently, when the Institute publishes, as it ought to do, its works in the principal languages of the world, it will address directly hundreds of millions of men who speak one of those languages, and indirectly, but effectively, others also, or those at least who are able to profit by our publications.

When the Bulletin of Statistics was established it was published in five languages—German, English, Spanish, French, and Italian. This was done without the explicit consent of the Permanent Committee, but that difficulty was easily got over. This Bulletin consists of only a few pages, and is filled to a great extent with tables of figures. There was consequently only an increase, and that of an inconsiderable amount, in the expenses of printing, the translation costing nothing, because it was done by the ordinary employees of the Institute.



The problem presented by the two other Bulletins, which were commenced last autumn, is much more serious and complex. It will be remembered that each of them consists of 200 to 250 pages, and the translation, especially that of the Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases, presents considerable difficulties owing to the technical terms which it is necessary to use.

These Bulletins are, for the time being, published in two languages—French and English—although the Institute is most anxious to publish them as soon as possible in the other universal languages. Why have we selected English next to French? The reason is clear. Not only is the English language the most widespread in the world, but the people speaking that language take a pride in one of their defects, viz., that of not knowing foreign languages. If we had not issued an English edition, a very great part of the human race would have been completely ignorant of our publications, and perhaps also of our existence—a state of affairs which would not be creditable to the Institute.

It is therefore our desire and our most earnest hope to commence as soon as possible, and perhaps before the end of this year, the translations in other languages.

By what means are we to meet so considerable an expense? The proposal which has been examined and accepted in principle by the Permanent Committee is that we ought to meet the ordinary expenses of the Institute, including the preparation of the Bulletins—both of which expenses are likely to increase—by the contributions of the Governments and of the King of Italy; and that after a preliminary period we should pay for the expenses of translation, printing, and postage with the voluntary contributions of interested persons.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

What are the voluntary contributions of interested persons to which I refer? Before everything—the subscriptions.

It is clear that the more interesting our publications become, the more the subscriptions will increase, and they will increase particularly in the countries in which agriculturists can read

our publications in their own language. This may in a few years cover a portion of the expenses of translation and printing. There is another source of income, however, which, with necessary precautions, may prove useful not only financially, but also from the point of view of the practical agriculturist. I speak of advertisements. The precautions to be taken are the following, which are the outcome of a decision arrived at on this subject by the Permanent Committee, which has approved of a draft contract in which these conditions have been included.

1. The advertisements are to be published in a separate section, which, according to the needs of the reader, can be easily detached from the volume.

2. It is to be clearly stated in each advertisement section that the Institute takes no financial or moral responsibility in regard to the said advertisements.

3. The advertisements must be confined to agricultural matters.

In the contract to which I have referred, these conditions are set out in the most formal manner under pain of immediate revocation.

This publicity will be received with enthusiasm by practical agriculturists, who will thus learn where they can obtain directly articles which they are not at present able to obtain at any price, or which they can only obtain through middlemen, whose intervention is often extremely costly. This is especially true of the products of distant countries. Advertisements in publications like ours, which go out to the entire world, may have in time a real influence on the trade between different parts of the world in certain products—fruit, seeds, agricultural machinery, &c. According to the contract mentioned above, we may hope to receive for advertisements only £1,200 at least in 1912, £2,000 in 1913, and more than £4,000 in 1915. We do not wish to rely upon revenues which are not absolutely certain, but the figures from these two classes of revenue—subscriptions and advertisements—are, in our opinion, destined to increase, and perhaps in two or three years they may cover to a great extent the expenses of the editions in the principal languages of the world. It



would be possible, moreover, after an experimental period to discontinue translations in the languages of countries which showed that they did not appreciate our publications, but I ought to add that, in my opinion, this state of things will not occur if our publications continue to be interesting from the practical and scientific point of view.

As regards increase of expense in the experimental period, we can meet it with the assistance of a portion of our Reserve Fund, which amounts at the present time to £26,800, as will be shown in the financial report of my eminent colleague, M. Zabiello.

The annual expense for the translation of each of our Bulletins into a new language and for the printing of each of them, according to the present charges of our printing establishment, which are very much below those which we formerly paid, may be estimated at £1,000 or thereabouts, and consequently at £2,000 for the two Bulletins. If we assume, for the sake of argument, that it is decided to issue editions in German, Spanish, and Italian, the expenditure will be nearly £6,000 more than is spent at the present time. The German edition would probably cost more than £2,000, but the Italian edition would certainly cost less.

If during the experimental period, which would also be the most costly, and which might last eighteen months to two years, the Governments which were interested in having the translations made in their own language, would assist us either by helping in obtaining subscriptions or by other means, we should be able to reach our aim without exposing our reserves to the danger of any great diminution.

The Institute, while not wishing to treasure up its money, needs a certain reserve on account of possible delays in the receipt of its income, and also to provide for unexpected eventualities. This part of the reserve, which is necessary, would be in no way imperilled by the bold attempt of which I am speaking. Next to the practical and theoretical importance of our scientific work, the publication of our Bulletins in the principal languages of the world certainly constitutes the highest ideal of our Institute.

## THE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE.

One method of reducing the cost of printing, and at the same time enabling it to be done more conveniently and rapidly, was to instal a printing establishment in the building. Being able to offer free accommodation and to guarantee a considerable amount of work, we were in a position to obtain a diminution in the charges. The contract that we have made with Mr. Armand di Fabio ensures a reasonable decrease in expenses and binds us to nothing. If, in our opinion, the contractor does not serve the Institute in a satisfactory manner, we can require him to vacate the building on giving him three months' notice.

The printing establishment is not yet completely installed, but it is hoped that the contract will prove a good business undertaking both for the contractor and also for the Institute.

Gentlemen, I have the honour, in concluding my Report, to beg of you to convey to your Governments the thanks of the Permanent Committee for the sympathy which they have exhibited towards the Institute in sending to our Assembly such eminent men as yourselves. The Institute has, as I have said, undertaken in the course of the period under review great and multifarious labours. We hope to be able to obtain your approval and that of your respective Governments.



## APPENDIX

DISTRIBUTION according to language of the periodicals regularly received by the Library of the Institute.

<i>Language.</i>		<i>Distribution by Countries of Publications in the Same Language.</i>
(1) German ... ..	333	214 Germany, 76 Austria, 2 Hungary, 40 Switzerland, 1 Turkey.
(2) English .. ...	456	22 Australia, 1 Brazil, 42 Canada, 3 Cuba, 1 Denmark, 220 United States, 1 France, 107 Great Britain, 15 British Colonies, 31 India, 4 Japan, 1 Mauritius, 6 Philippines, 1 Peru, 1 Netherlands.
(3) Chinese ... ..	2	China.
(4) Spanish ... ..	81	11 Argentina, 5 Chili, 2 Costa Rica, 6 Cuba, 27 Spain, 2 United States, 1 France, 1 Guatemala, 1 Honduras, 18 Mexico, 1 Nicaragua, 1 Paraguay, 1 Peru, 4 Uruguay.
(5) Flemish ... ..	6	Belgium.
(6) French ... ..	314	72 Belgium, 10 Canada, 2 Egypt, 205 France, 1 Great Britain, 1 Hungary, 1 Netherlands, 2 Roumania, 19 Switzerland, 1 Uruguay.
(7) Greek ... ..	2	Greece.
(8) Hungarian ... ..	28	Hungary.
(9) Dutch ... ..	23	20 Netherlands, 3 Dutch Colonies.
(10) Italian ... ..	213	1 Argentina, 7 Austria, 1 Egypt, 1 United States, 195 Italy, 2 Italian Colonies, 4 Switzerland, 1 Turkey.
(11) Portuguese ... ..	28	6 Brazil, 22 Portugal.
(12) Roumanian ... ..	11	Roumania.
<i>Slavonic Languages</i> 71		<i>Scandinavian Languages</i> 35
(13) Russian ... ..	35	(19) Danish ... .. 13
(14) Polish ... ..	16	(20) Swedish ... .. 13
(15) Czech ... ..	6	(21) Norwegian... .. 9
(16) Croatian ... ..	6	
(17) Bulgarian... ..	6	
(18) Servian ... ..	2	(22) Turkish ... .. 1

The Library received, in addition, 111 weekly or monthly publications (mostly cyclostyled), upon the crop prospects of different products, stocks, &c., which, being directly utilised by the Bureaux and having only a current interest, are not permanently filed.

## INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

### *The Objects of the Institute.*

The constitution of the Institute provides that whilst limiting its action to international questions, it is to be the duty of the Institute :—

(a) To collect, elaborate, and publish, with as little delay as possible, statistical, technical, or economic information regarding the cultivation of the soil, its production, whether animal or vegetable, the trade in agricultural products, and the prices obtained on the various markets.

(b) To send to interested parties, in as rapid a manner as possible, full information of the nature above-mentioned.

(c) To indicate the wages of rural labour.

(d) To notify all new diseases of plants which may appear in any part of the world, indicating the districts affected, the spread of the disease, and, if possible, efficacious means of resistance.

(e) To consider questions relating to agricultural co-operation, insurance, and credit, in all their forms, collecting and publishing information which may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of undertakings relating to agricultural co-operation, insurance, and credit.

(f) To present, if expedient, to the Governments, for their approval, measures for the protection of the common interests of agriculturists and for the improvement of their condition after having previously taken every means of obtaining the necessary information, *e.g.*, resolutions passed by International Congresses or other Congresses relating to agriculture or to sciences applied to agriculture, agricultural societies, academies, learned societies, &c.

All questions relating to the economic interests, the legislation and administration of any particular State are to be excluded from the sphere of the Institute.



## THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

1.—*Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*.—This publication, which is issued about the 20th of each month in English and four other languages, furnishes statements as to the area, production and condition of the crops in different countries of the world based on the official information supplied to the Institute. The estimated and actual figures of area and production, and also the condition of the crops, are for purposes of comparison reduced to a common uniform standard, and expressed in percentages of the average of several preceding years. *Annual subscription, 6 frcs. Single copy, 0'60 fr.*

2.—*Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence*.—This publication, which usually contains about 250 pages, is issued in French and provisionally in English. It deals with co-operation, insurance, credit, and other economic questions relating to agriculture. *Annual subscription, 18 frcs. Single copy, 2 frcs.*

3.—*Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases*.—This Bulletin, which is also issued in French and English, differs to some extent from the foregoing in that it is exclusively composed of summaries of, or extracts from, reports, newspapers, bulletins, and similar publications. The summaries are classified according to subject and embrace agricultural chemistry and botany, the cultivation of crops in all parts of the world, live stock and live stock products, agricultural industries and machinery, plant diseases and destructive insects. *Annual subscription, 18 frcs. Single copy, 2 frs.*

*Subscription for the three Bulletins, 36 frcs.*

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L'organisation des services de statistique agricole dans les divers pays (Tome 1er) ... ..	4 francs.
L'organisation des services de statistique en Suède ...	1 franc.
Statistique des superficies cultivées, de la production végétale et du bétail dans les pays adhérents (Essai d'inventaire d'après les documents publiés par les États) ... ..	5 francs.
Catalogue de la Bibliothèque (année 1909) ... ..	3 „

All subscriptions and remittances for the Institute's publications should be made directly to the International Institute of Agriculture (Office of the Secretary General), Villa Umberto I, Rome.













